

HISTORY OF INVENTION OF INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

By

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

H.NO.5-30-4/1,saibabnagar,jeedimetla,Hyderabad,india-500055

Email:scientistgangadhar@gmail.com

HISTORY: I have conducted many scientific researches on the Indian Monsoon during the period of 1980-91, and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. In 1991, Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the country. In 1994, the cabinet secretary of India recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, Many consultations were made with the parliament house, president of India and other VVIPs of India. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the country. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of science and technology was also recommended the Indian monsoon Time scale to the Indian Institute of tropical Meteorology for research and development.(see appeal)

CONSTRUCTION: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

ANALYSIS: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

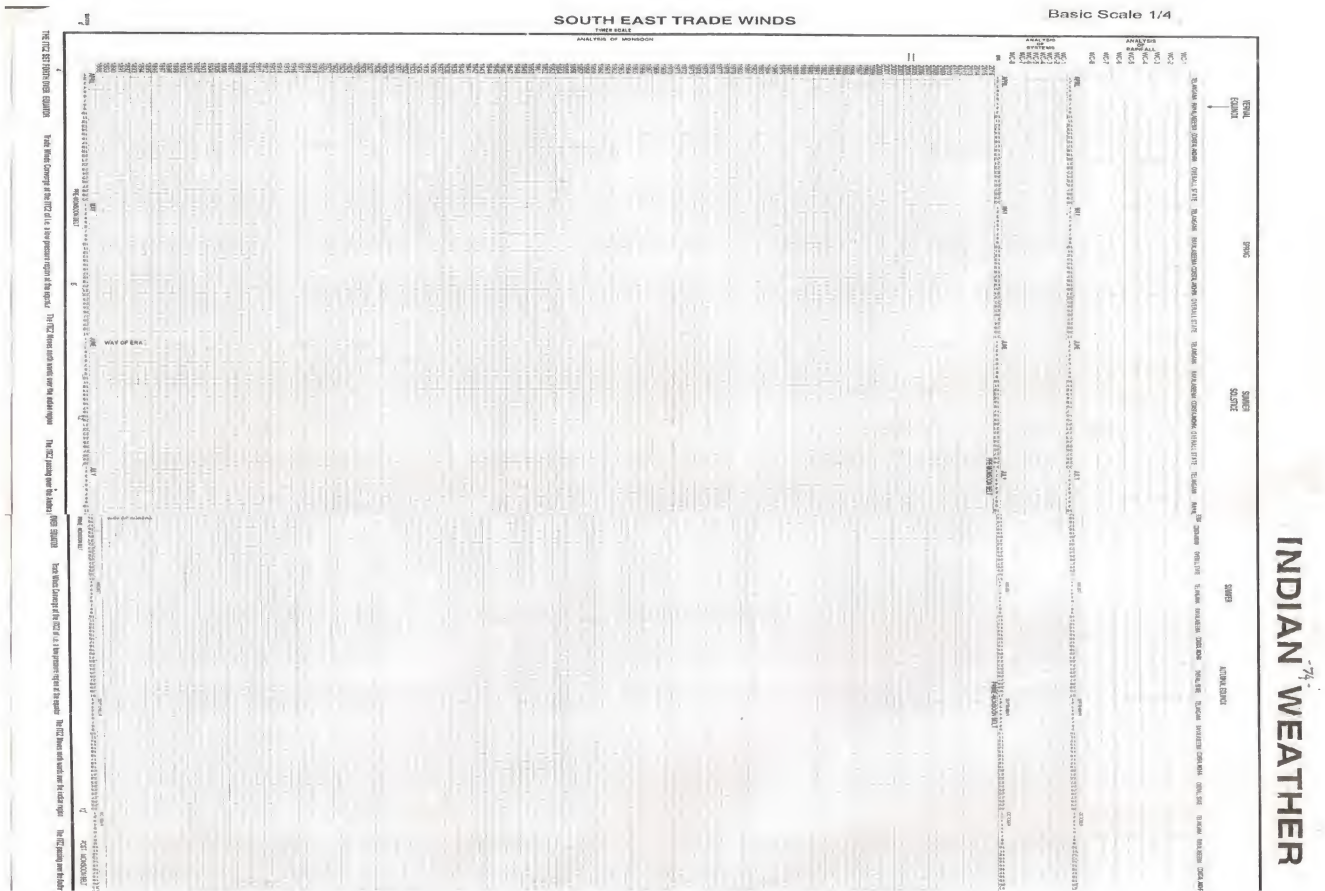
PRINCIPLE: This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at $23 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and Stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to the direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian Sub-continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

EXPERIMENTS CARRIEDOUT: Many experiments were carried out on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Successfully proved out in practice.

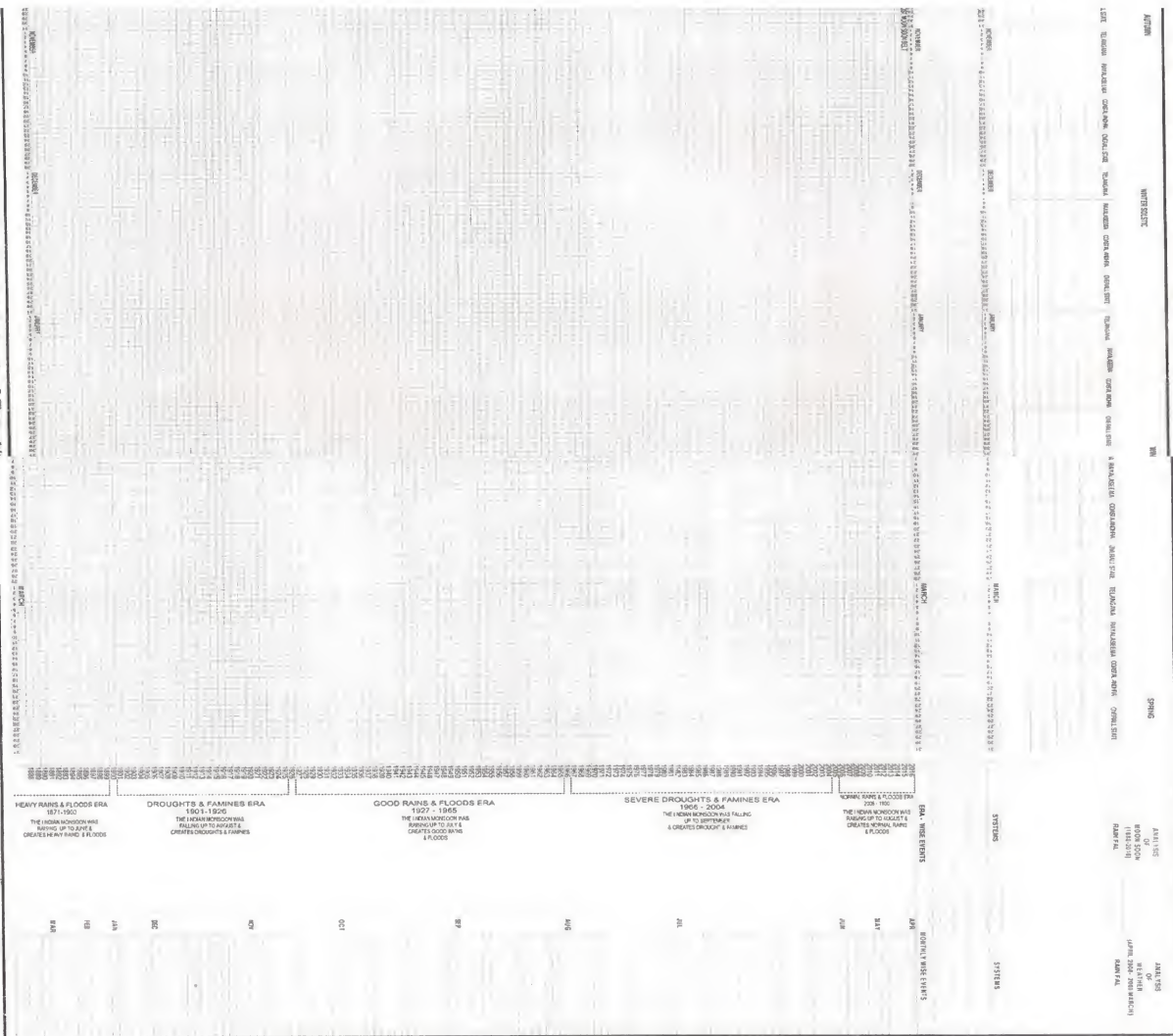
PUBLICATIONS: Many journals announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale In 2004, a news commentary was published in the popular daily Vartha. The journal of environmental & ecology announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Global Monsoon Time Scale in 2015.

CONCLULSIONS: We can make many more modifications thus bringing many developments in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

APPENDICES:



7.5" TIMES SCALE



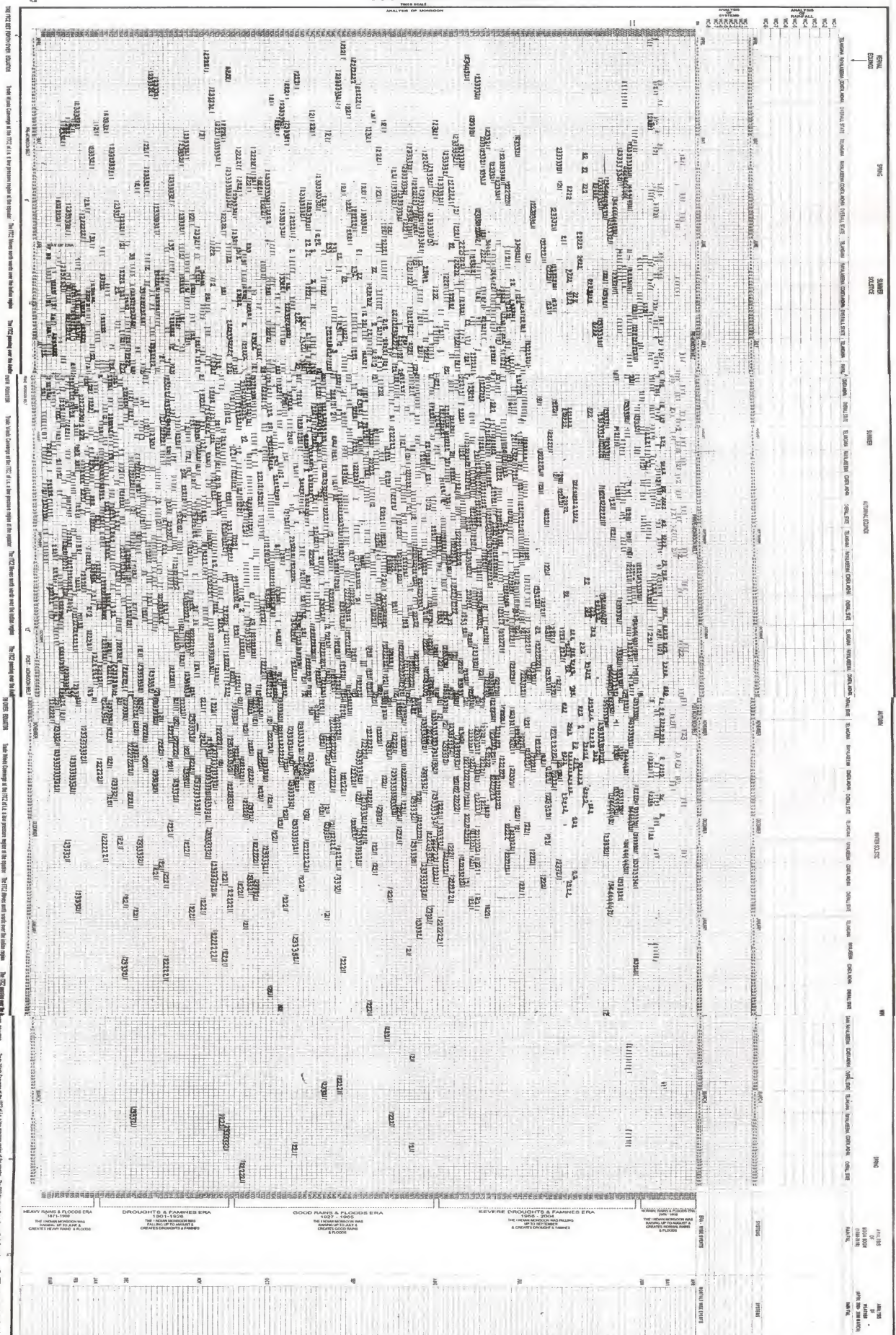
1871-1900: Heavy Rains & Floods at the end of a long period of dry weather. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1871. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1871.

1901-1905: Droughts & Famines at the end of a long period of dry weather. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1901. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1901.

1907-1945: Good Rains & Floods at the end of a long period of dry weather. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1907. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1907.

1965-2004: Severe Droughts & Famines at the end of a long period of dry weather. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1965. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1965.

1900-1905: Era - Wide Events at the end of a long period of dry weather. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1900. The first heavy rain was in the winter of 1900.



WEST

Summer solstice

Autumnal equinox

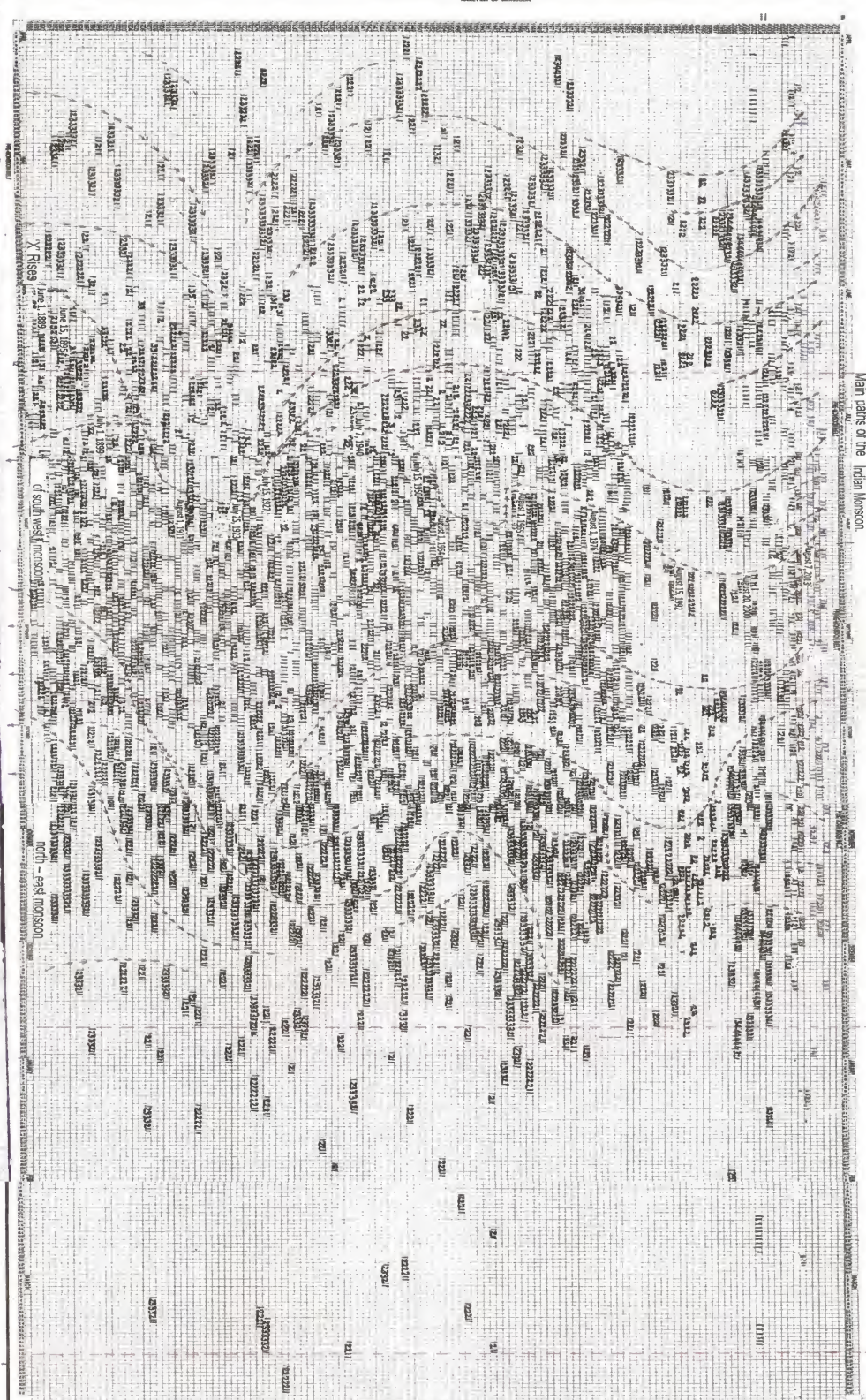
Winter Solstice

Vernal equinox

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

Casual equator

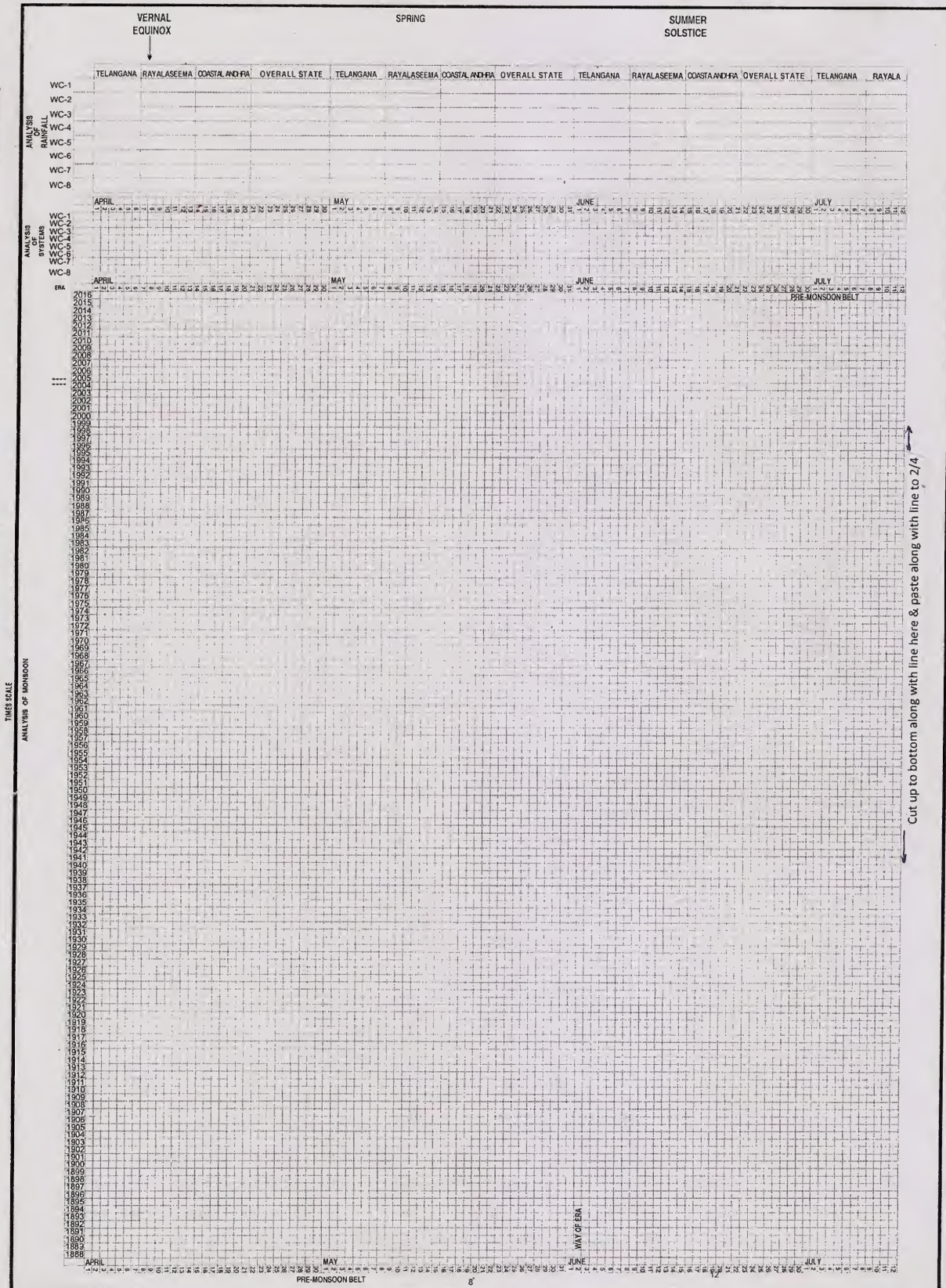
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1970	Jan	1	00	00	00
1971	Jan	1	00	00	00
1972	Jan	1	00	00	00
1973	Jan	1	00	00	00
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Time	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second
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1999	Jan	1	00	00	00
2000	Jan	1	00	00	00

Basic Scale 1/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

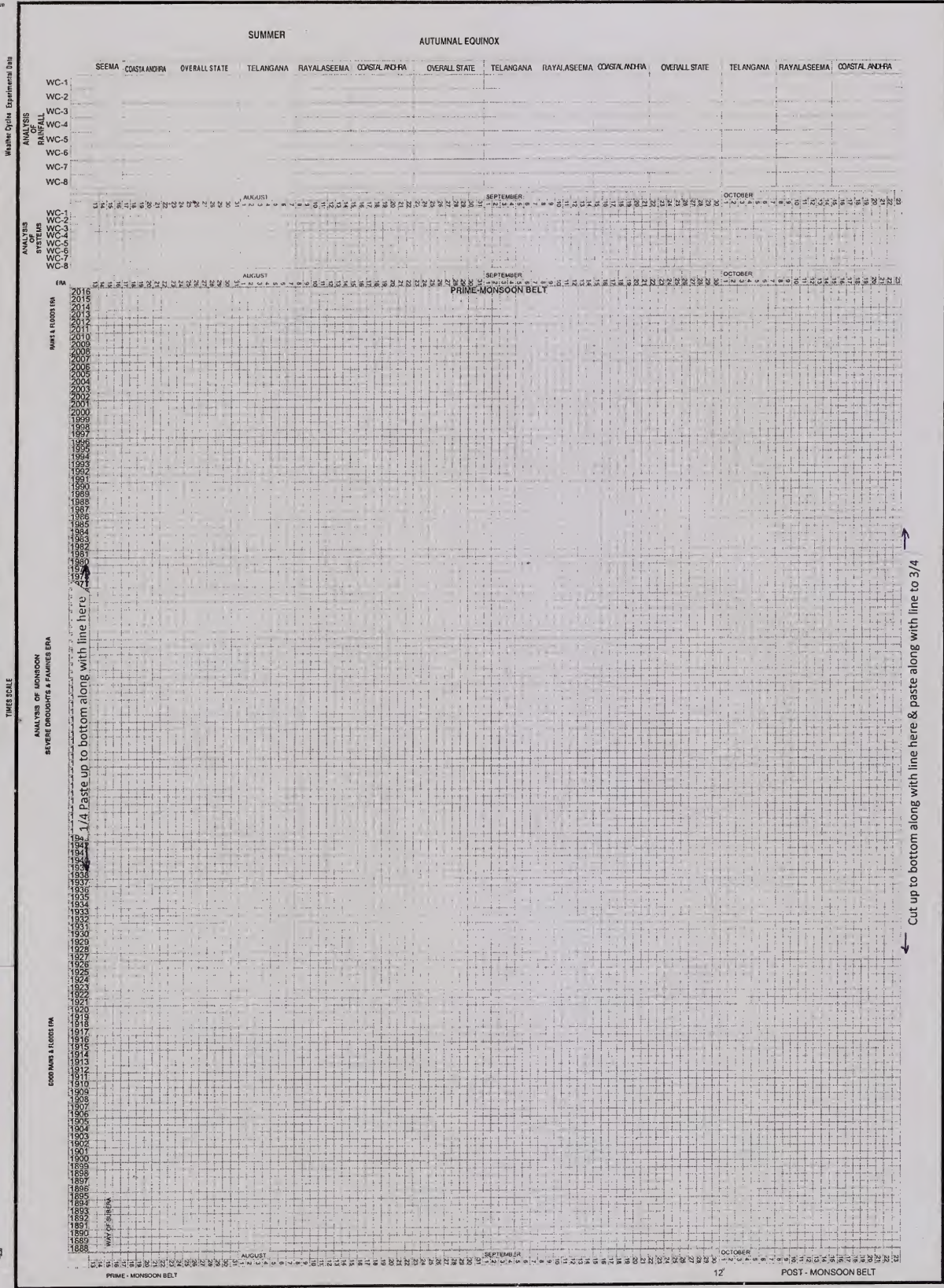


THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of I.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

INDIAN WEATHER

Basic Scale 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

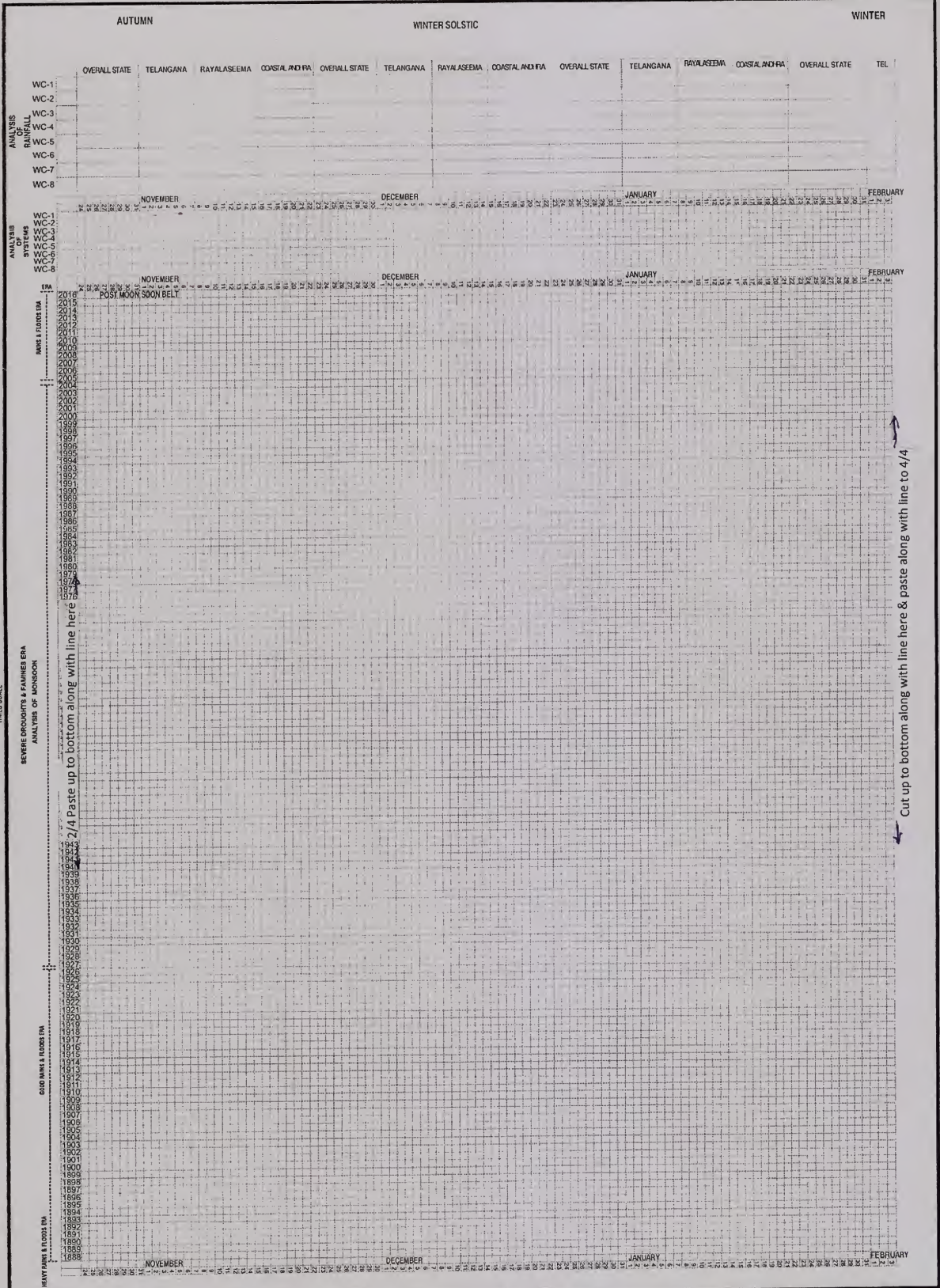
TIMES SCALE

Basic Scale 3/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

Weather Optimal Experimental Data

EQUATOR



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

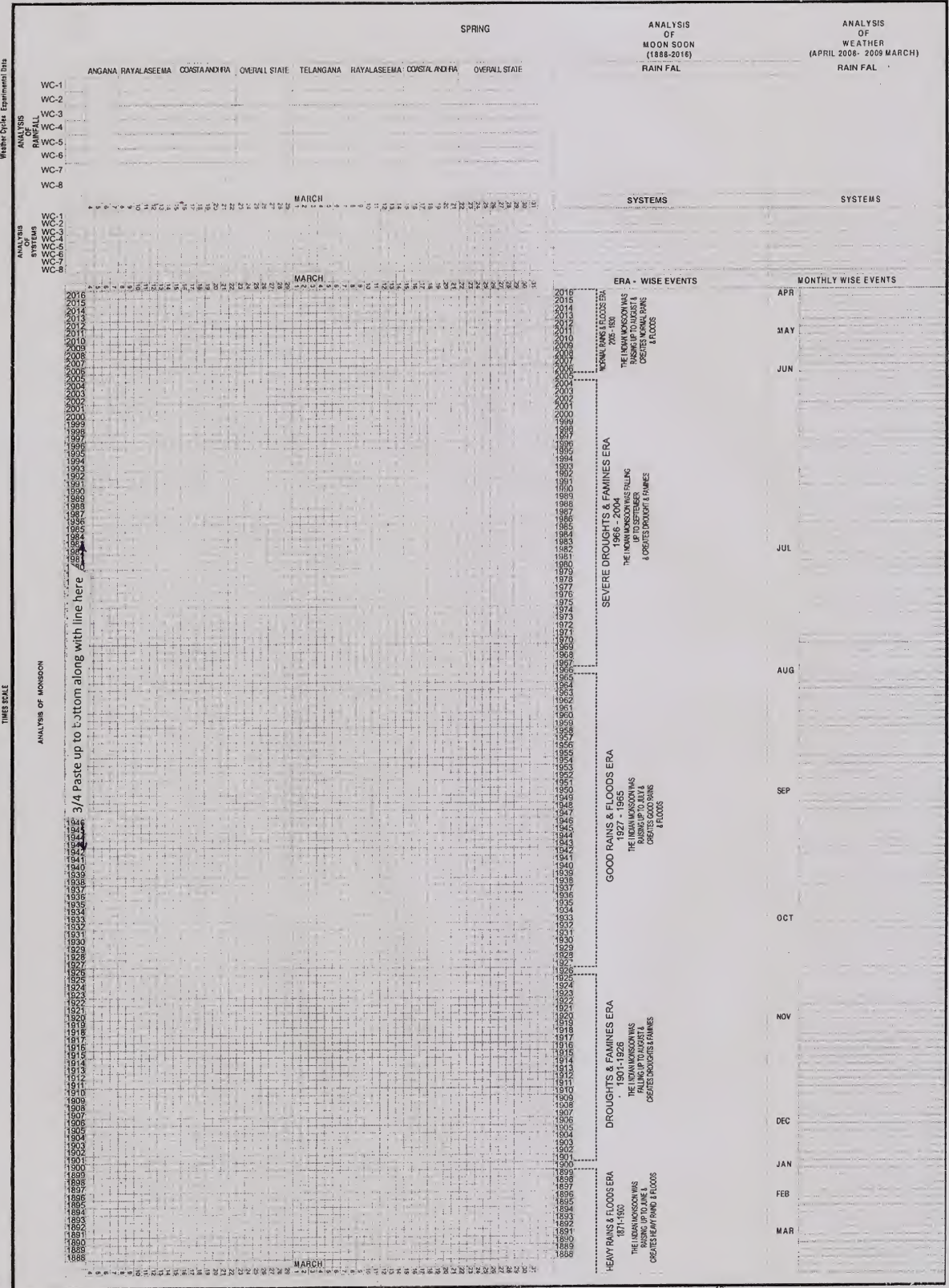
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

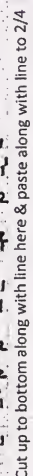
Basic Scale 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

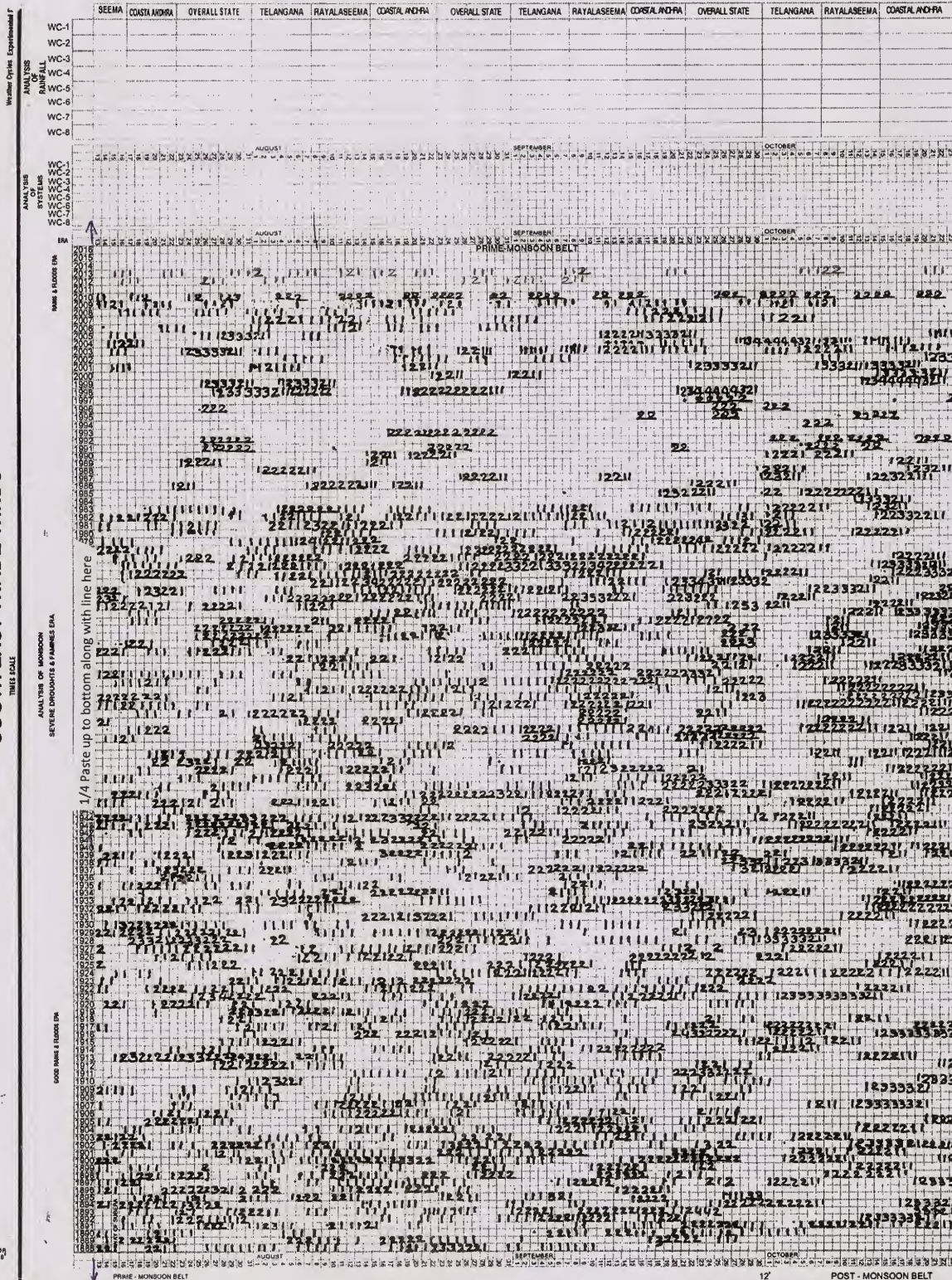
CONSUMERS WANT TO HAVE FUN



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

filled Scaled 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



7-7 SFT NORTH OVER FOIATOR

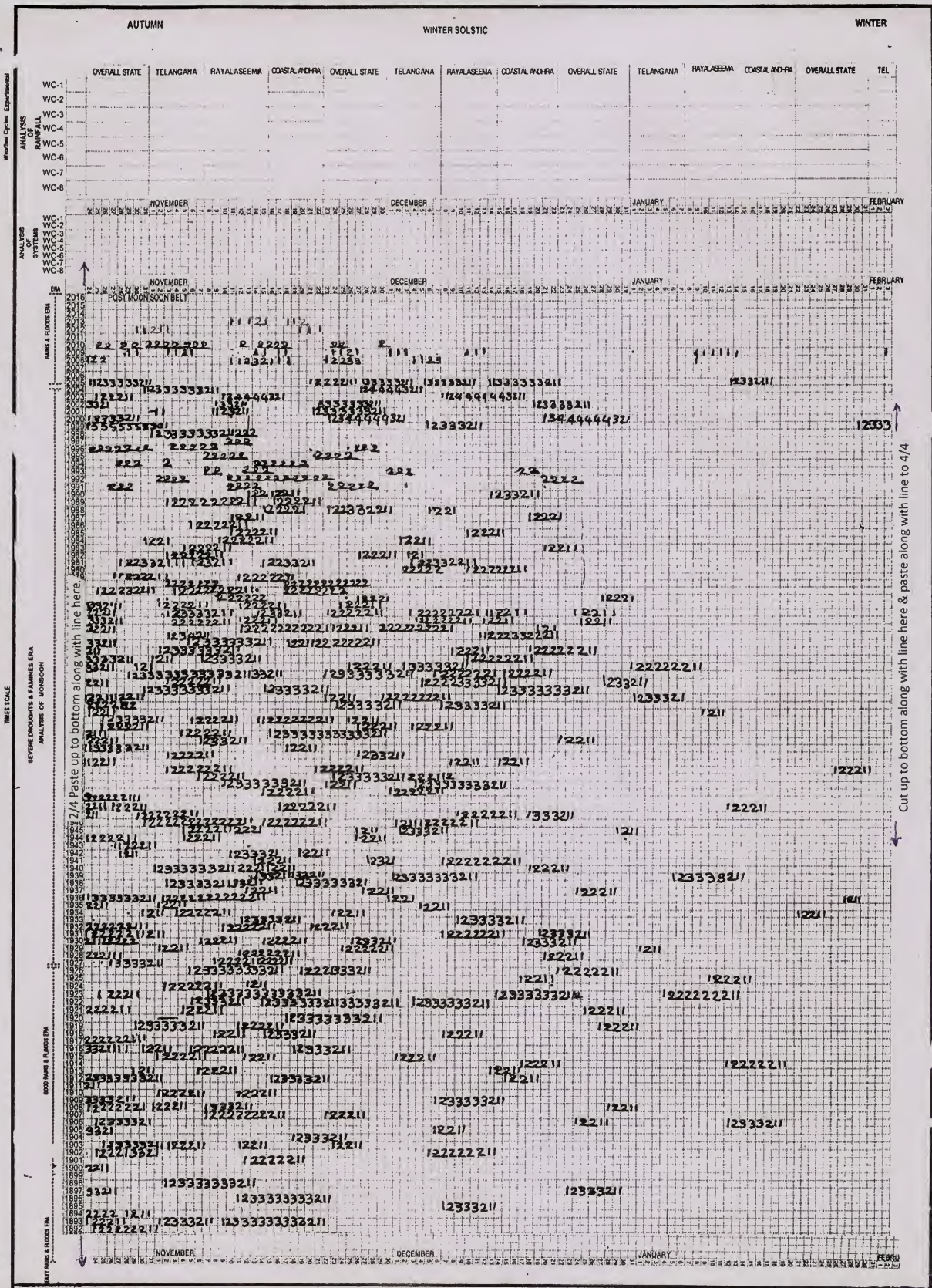
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

filled Scaled 3/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

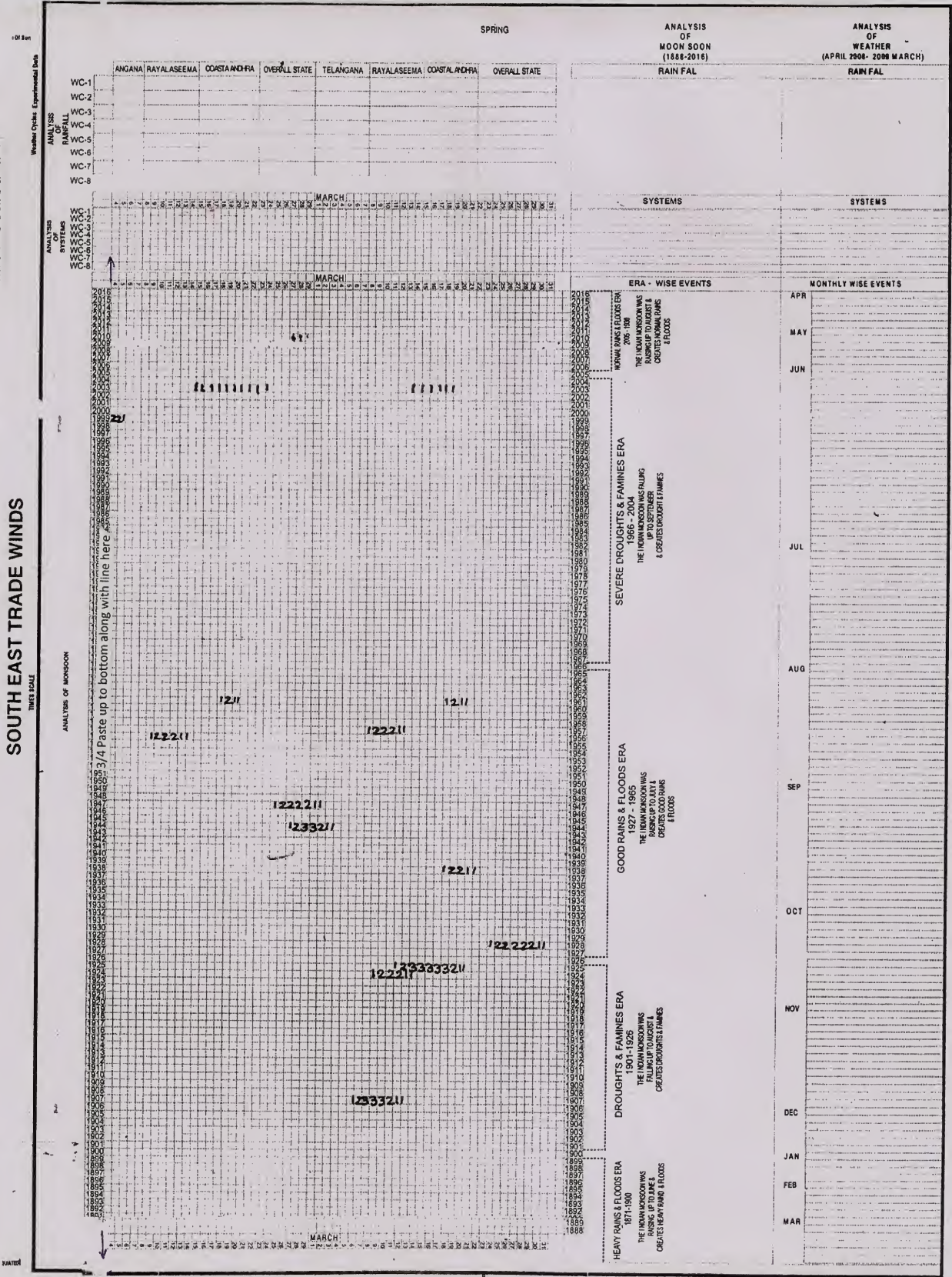


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filled Scaled 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

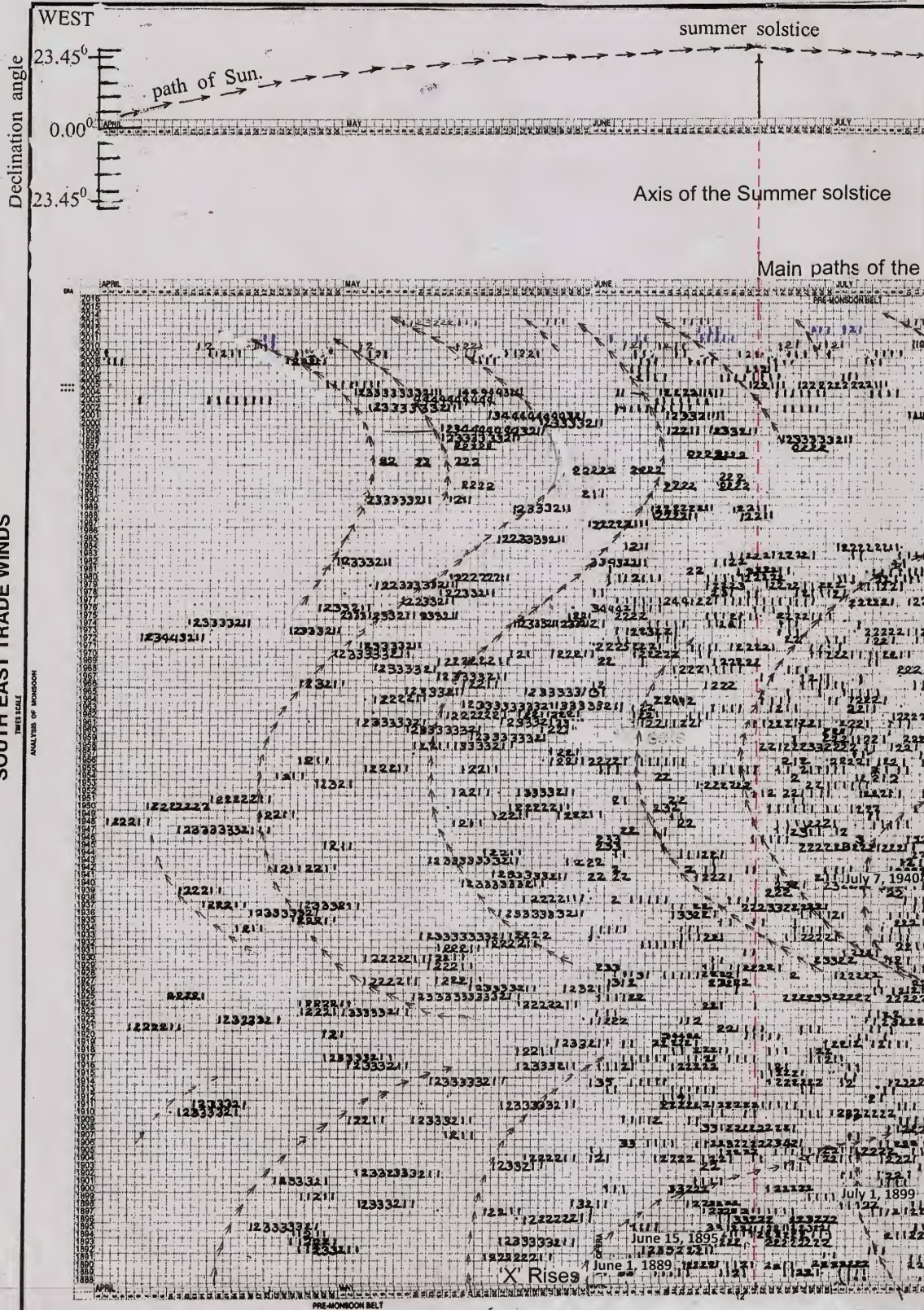


THE ITCZ SE H OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

Analysed Scale 1/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

ANALYSIS OF MONSOON

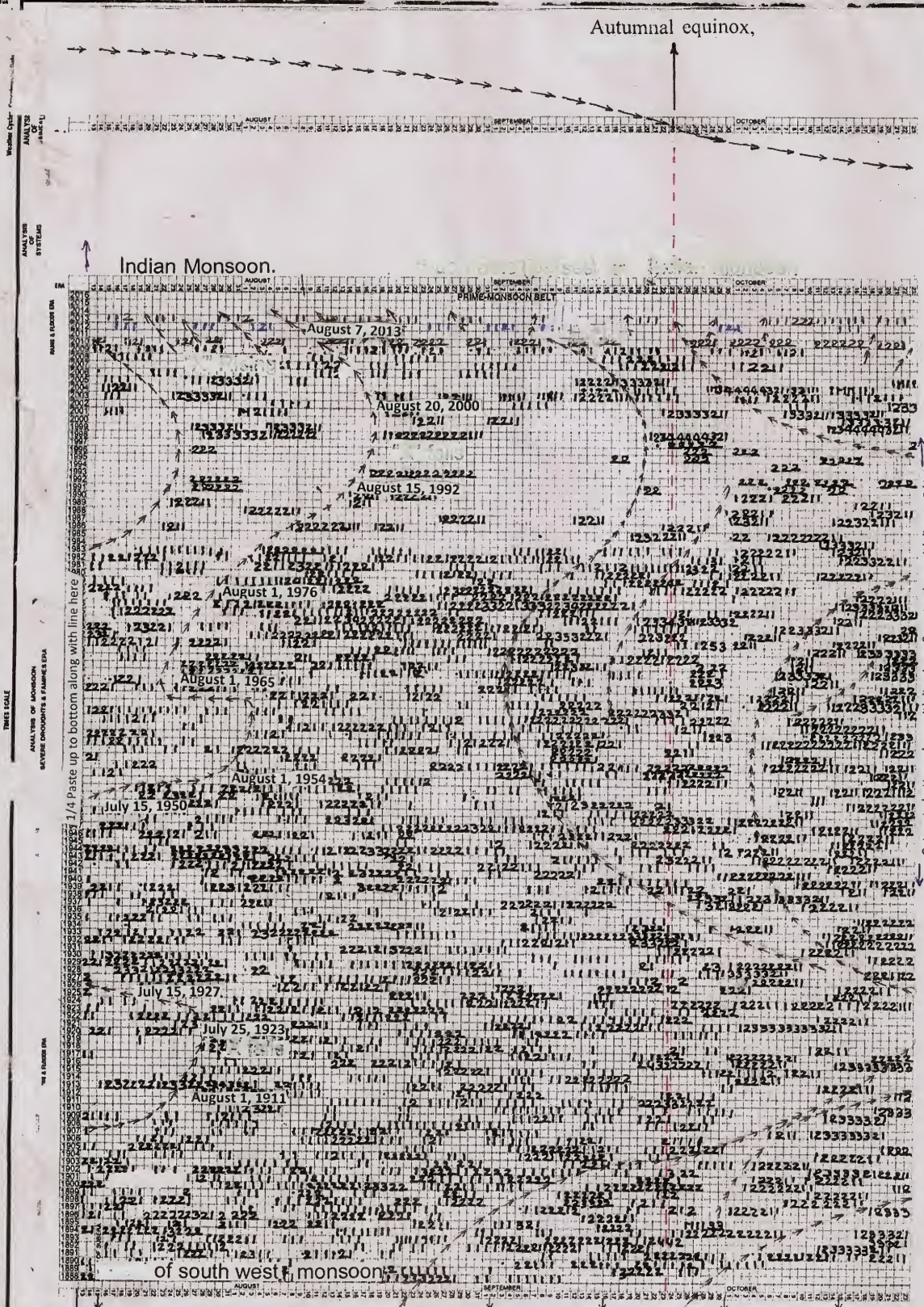


INDIAN MONSOON

Autumnal equinox,

Analysed Scale 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



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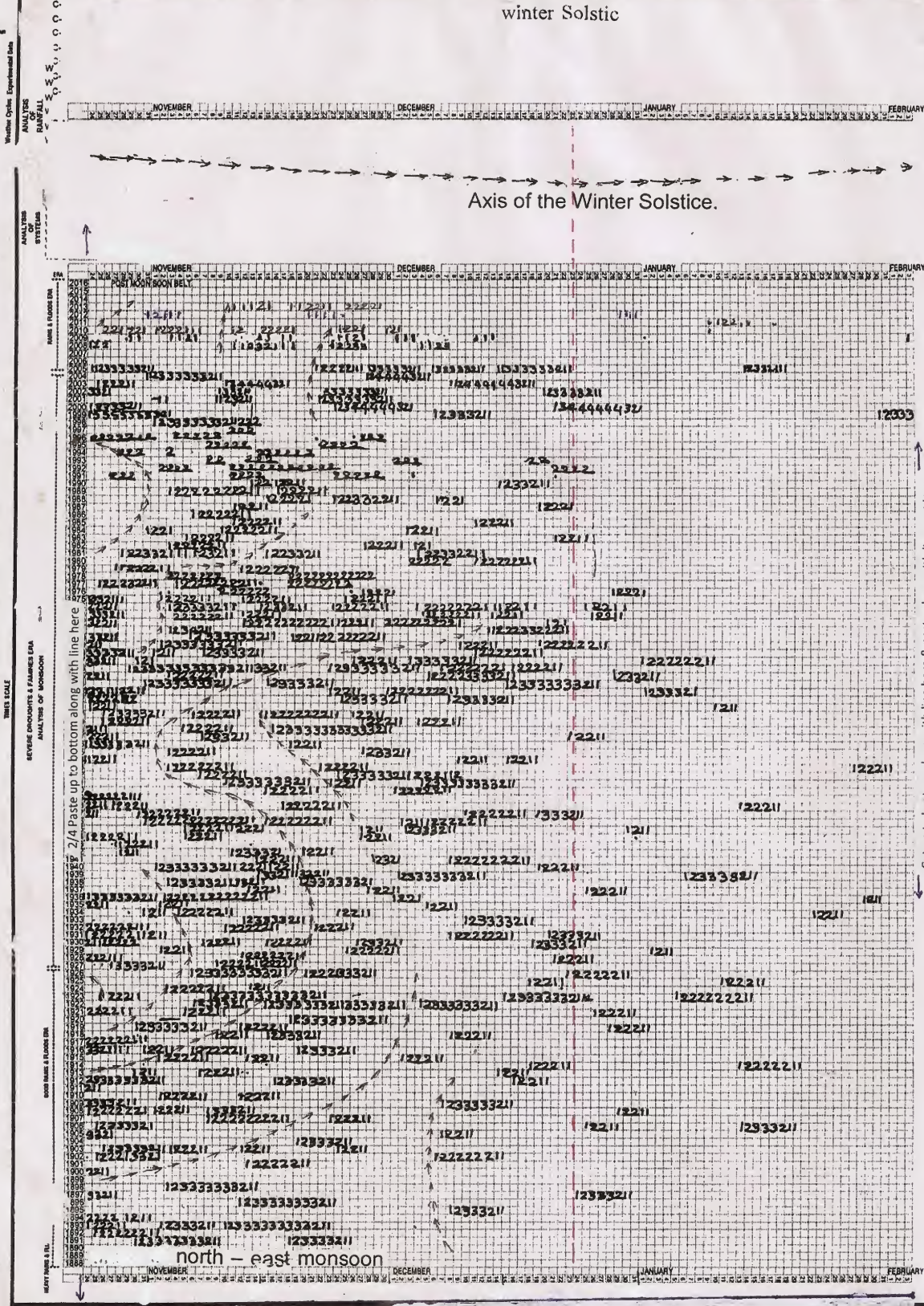
TIME SCALE

winter Solstic

Analysed Scale 3/4

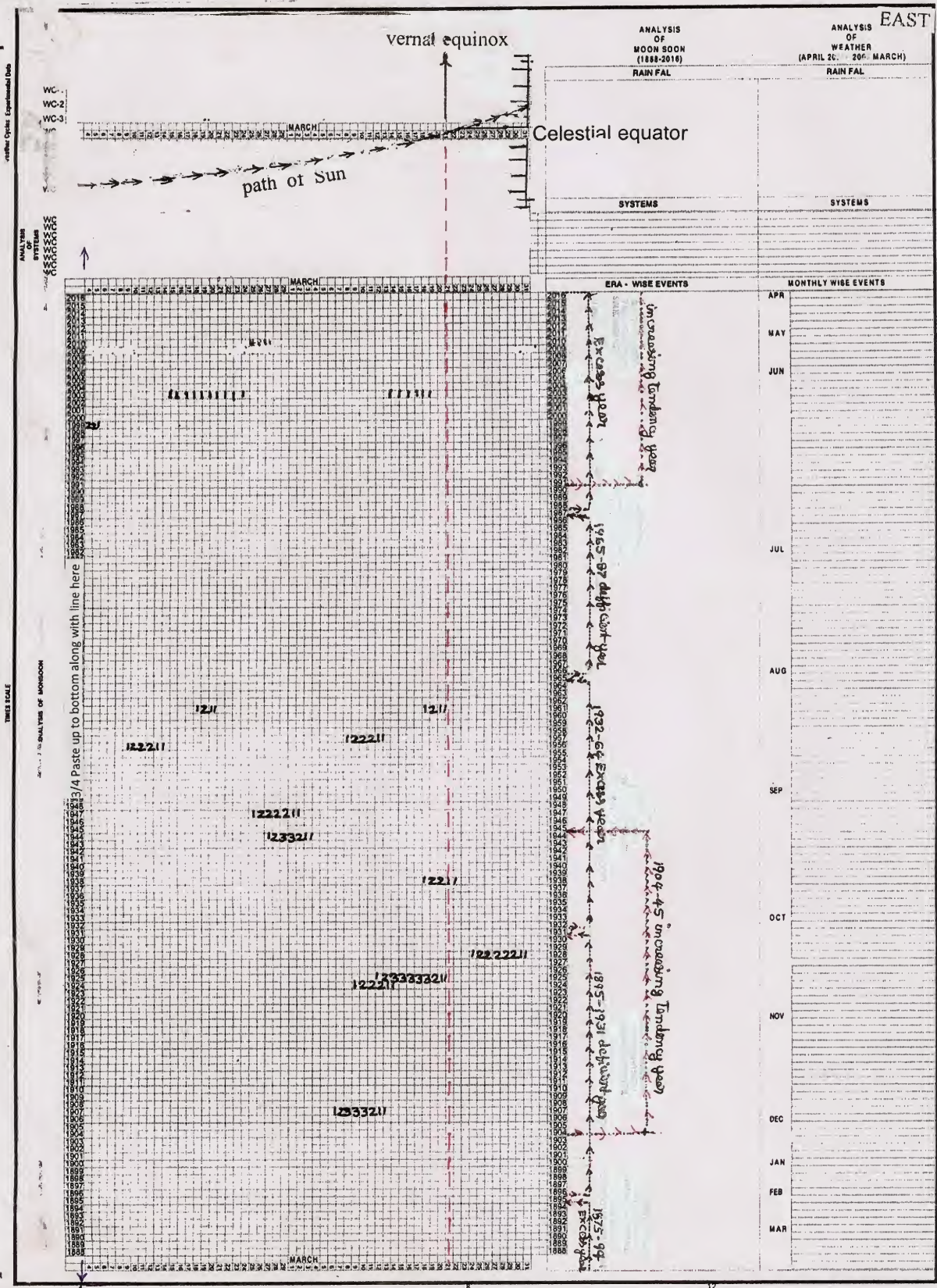
OUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

THE ITCZ SET



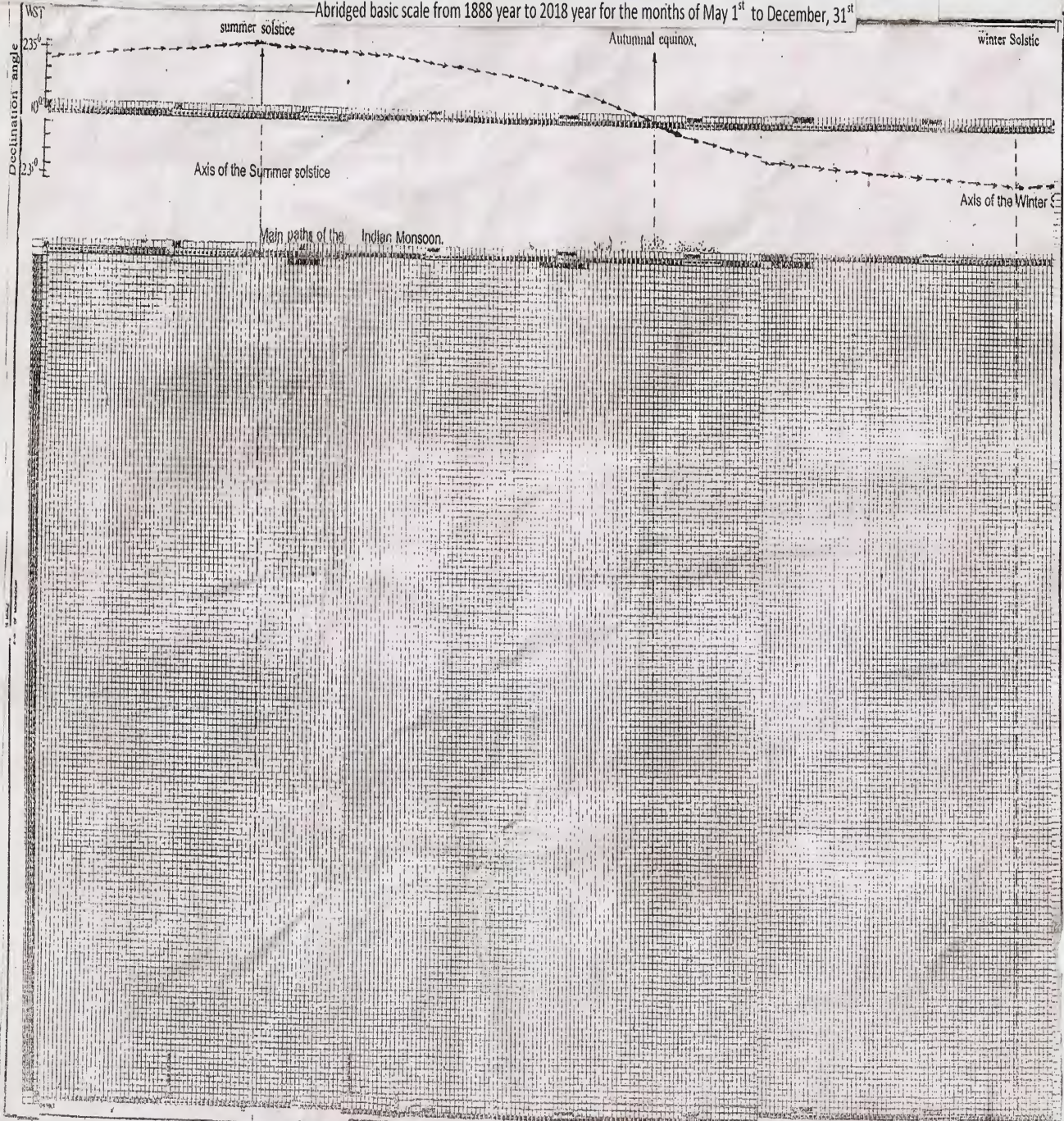
Analysed Scale 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

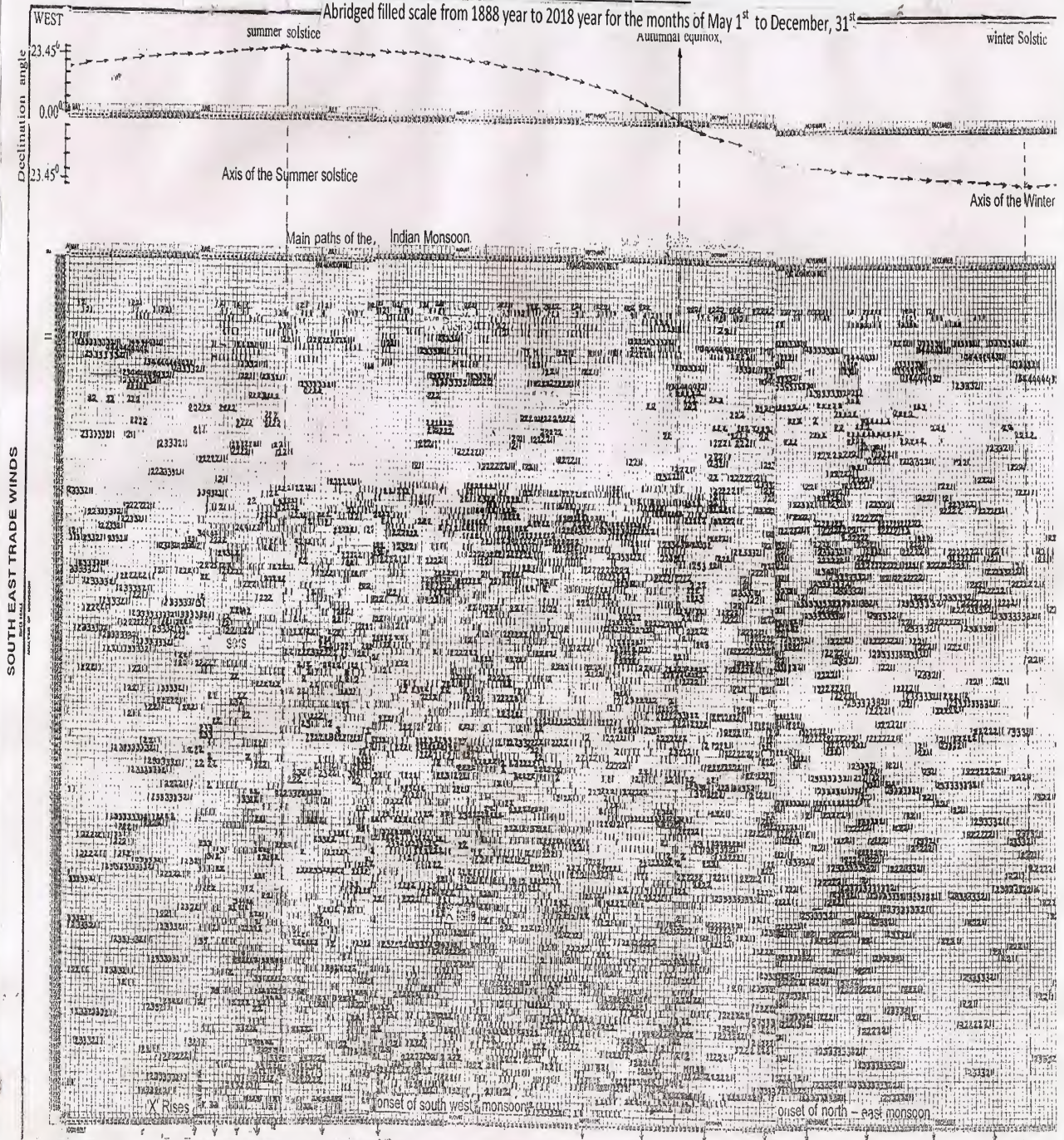


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

Abridged basic scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st

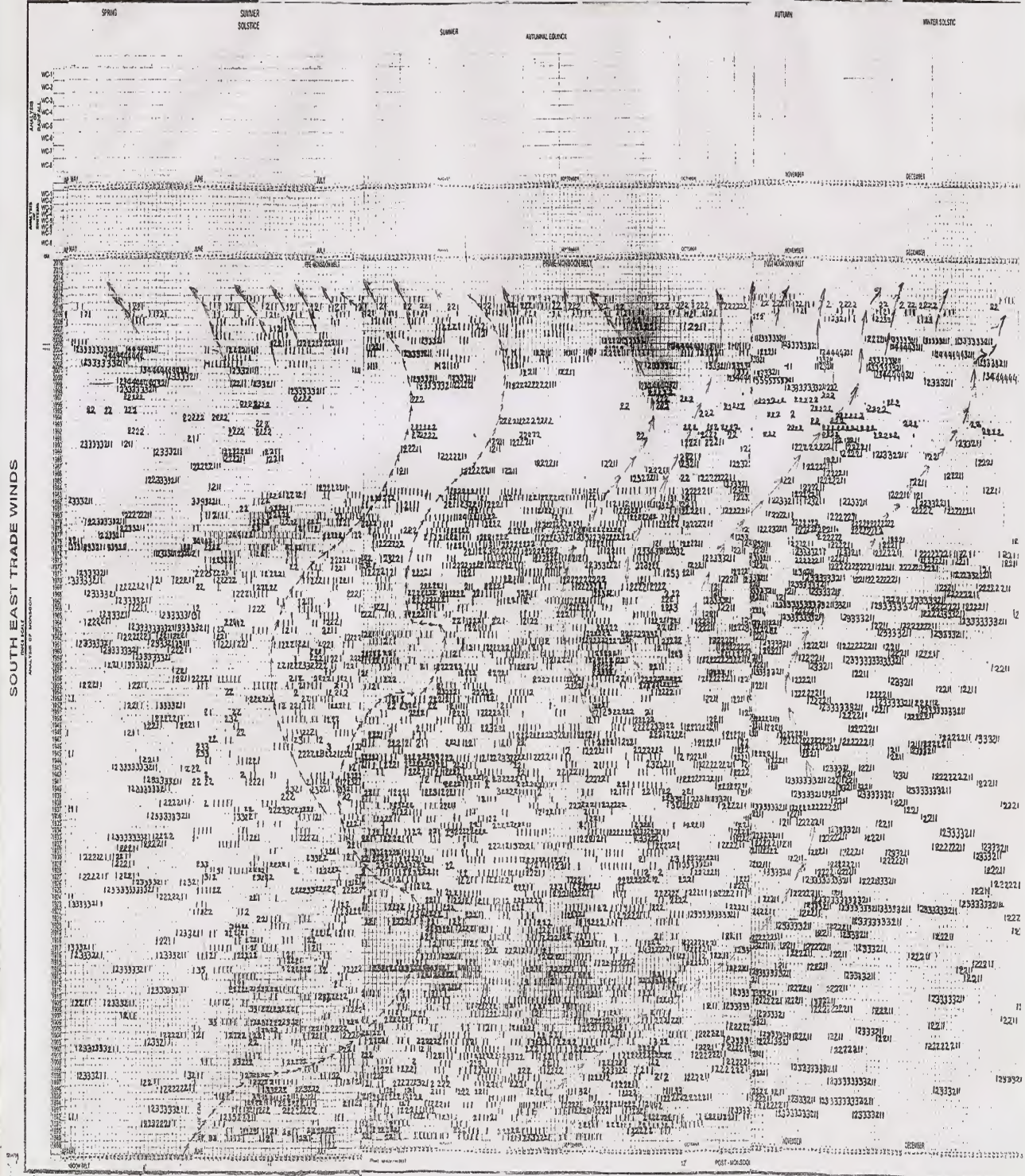


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE



INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st

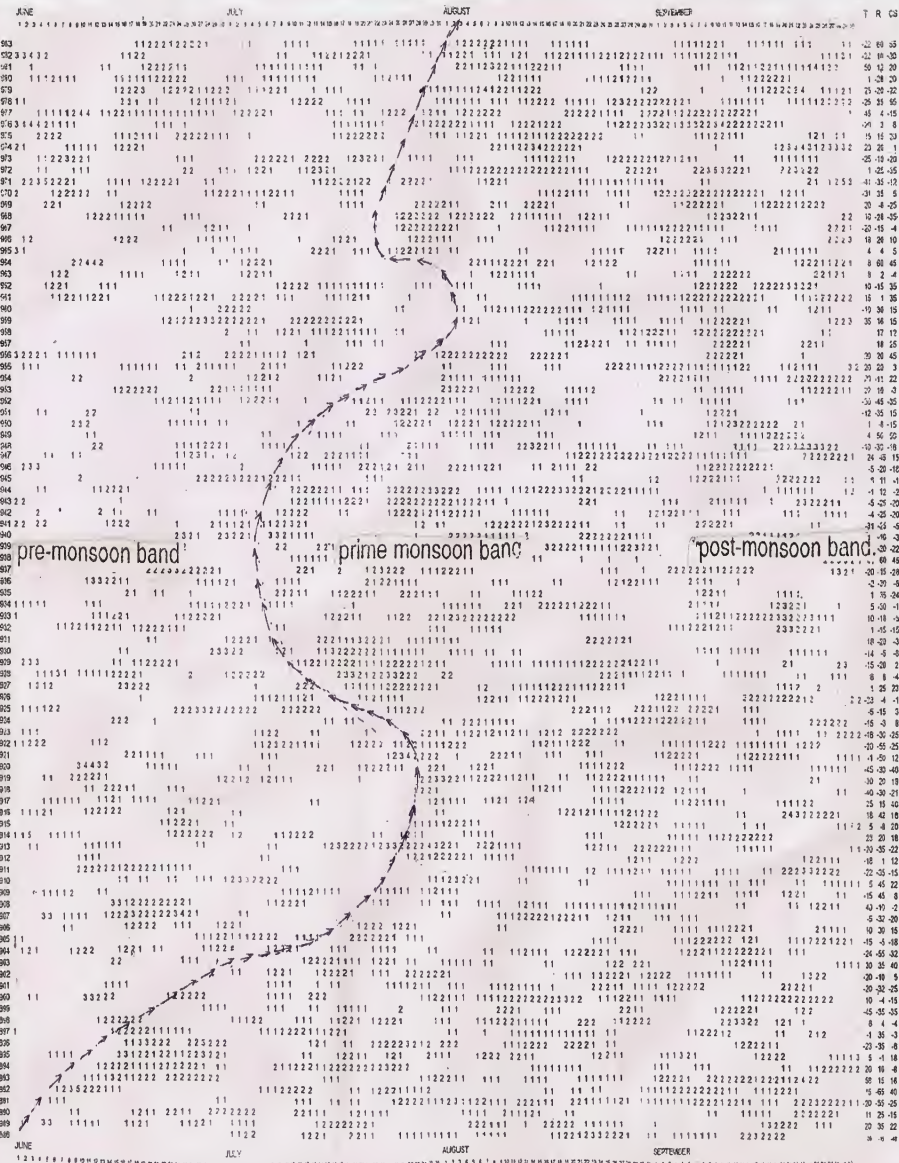


MAP OF THE INDIAN MONSOON

ANALYSIS
OF
Years
(1888-1993)ANALYSIS
OF
Month's
(JUN-SEP)[illegible]

Computerised basic scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st

ANALYSIS



path of the systematic cycle of the Indian Monsoon.

Computerised analysed scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st.

सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली-११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली



NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date..Oct...2/.....19 91.

To

✓ Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village,
Vubalanka Post 533237
Atryapuram, E.C. Distt.,
ANDHRA PRADESH

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.3.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 10 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

- (i) The scientific principles on which your instrument functions and the type of data obtained through it.
- (ii) Method of analysis of data and the inference drawn from it to forecast cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain claimed by you.
- (iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.
- (iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.
- (v) ^{Scientific} Specification publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,

M.C. Pant
(M.C. PANT) 17/10/91
Director

for Director General of Meteorology.

-87-

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Department of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016

DO No.....

DO No. NHRF/SKM/30/94

Date.....

Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No. 1152/ADB/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri I. Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 10 days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurrence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic field. Further, the forecast is said to be valid for an area of 100 to 1500 kms around the place of observation. The range being so wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, can serve any worthwhile purpose like fore-warning the people in affected area, to take any precautionary measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

Ans. 2
2/8/94

A.S. (M)

Copy of the letter may be appraised by the contents of the letter may also be provided

Dr. Gangadhara Rao
may be appraised by the contents of the letter may also be provided

contd..2

22/8/94

सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली-११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली



NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address:
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date NOV.....1996

To

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati,
C/o K. Chiranjeevi,
H.No. 28-3, Saibabanagar,
Judimetta,
Hyderabad.

Subject:- Request for forwarding the copies of
representation to President of India and other
VVIP.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated September 12, 1996
addressed to the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament
House, New Delhi on the subject quoted above.

In this connection, you are requested to kindly refer our
earlier letter of even number dated 8.6.95 and 8.1.96 in which
you were advised suitably for your weather prediction device and
recruitment in the Central Government establishment as well.
You may proceed accordingly in your future action.

Yours faithfully,

(S.C. GOYAL)
Director

for Director General of Meteorology

1/25

सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड,
नई दिल्ली-११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली



NO. 49106/537
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address :
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date... 25/07/2005

26

To:

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad.
Andhra Pradesh
Pin.Code No. 500 055.

Sub:- Project proposal to forecast drought, monsoon and rainfall etc.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter, regarding the project proposal for forecast the droughts, monsoon positions and rainfall etc. with the help of scale of data. You are requested to submit the project to Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST) through proper channel for necessary action.

M. Satya Kumar

(M. Satya Kumar)
Director Aviation Service
For Director General of Meteorology



डा.टी.रामसामी
सचिव
Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

-92 -

No. DST/SECY/.../2009
भारत सरकार

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग

टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 016

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

I receive your letter of 11th May, 2009. Thank you. You may be aware that IITM is currently under the administrative control of Ministry of Earth Sciences. However, I have written to the Director, IITM requesting him to do the feasible in consultation with their Secretary.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Asst. Section Officer
A.P. Public Service Commission
(Beside Gandhi Bhavan)
Nampally, Hyderabad 500 001

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068, 24631913



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/24631913, Fax No. 24643128,

November, 2009.

1. December

✓
Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad - 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" - regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, regarding forecast relating to prediction of cyclone, monsoon, heavy rainfall etc., you may kindly refer this office letter No. O-49106/537 dated 25/26.7.2005.

However, your dedication and interest in the field of meteorology is highly appreciated.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

T Kumar
1.12.09
(Awadhesh Kumar)
Scientist 'E'

for Director General of Meteorology